

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Wednesday, October 30, 1745.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 30.

The following Proclamation was published last Monday over the Cross.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

WHEREAS We are informed, that several Thfts and Robberies have been committed in the City of Edinburgh, and Neighbourhood thereof, by Villains assuming the Character of Soldiers belonging to Our Army, as well as by others; being in some measure encouraged therein from Hopes of Impunity, by reason that the Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Officers of the Law, neglect to discharge their Duty in that Behalf, notwithstanding the Protection and Countenance given them by Our Declaration of the Tenth of May last.

And whereas We are heartily disposed to discourage such Practices by all means possible:

We therefore hereby promise, that if any of the Effects stolen or robbed as aforesaid, shall be returned within three Days after the Publication hereof, to John Hislop Store-keeper to the City of Edinburgh, no Questions shall be asked at the Persons so returning them: But if any of these stolen or robbed Effects shall thereafter be discovered, the Person or Persons in whose Custody the same shall be found, shall be punished with the utmost Rigour, And for the more effectual detecting of the Robbers, Stealers, or Receivers of the Effects aforesaid, We hereby promise a Reward of Five Pounds Sterling, to be paid by Our Secretary, upon the Conviction of each Offender.

Given at Our Palace of Holyroodhouse the 25th Day of October 1745.

By His Highness's Command,
JO. MURRAY.

His Royal Highness the Prince, and the Council of War have ordered a Regiment of Hussars to be formed and mounted with their proper Dress. They are to be Gentlemen.

Yesterday Evan Macpherson of Clunie Esq; attended by a Detachment of his Clan, came to the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, kissed the Prince's Hinds, and had the Honour to dine with his Royal Highness. This Gentleman left 400 more of his Followers at Alloa, who serve as Escorte to 300 Waggons with Artillery, Ammunition, Arms, &c. which are expected at Dalkeith Tomorrow.

The Army seems to be in Motion, as if a March was intended Southward.

The Happy Janet Ship of War sent Tuesday last her own Long-boat, and some other Boats, in order to at-

tack the Batteries raised at the Banks of the Forth; but they took special Care not to approach within Cannon Shot.

We see advertised in the last St. James's Evening Post, a Book entitled, 'He he is the HEIR, and he must Reign.'

And now behold I know well that thou shalt surely be King, and that the Kingdom of Israel shall be established in thine Hand.

1 Samuel xxiv. 20.

Extract of a Letter from London.

Yesterday a Motion was made in the House of Commons, and the Question was proposed, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty to return him the Thanks of the House, for his prudent and paternal Care in recalling from the Netherlands a considerable Part of the British Forces, so absolutely necessary for the immediate Defence of the Kingdom; and with Hearts truly loyal, and anxious for the publick Safety, most humbly to offer his Majesty the Advice of his faithful Commons (as he had been pleased in his Speech to require them to do) in this difficult and perilous Conjunction, That he would likewise be pleased to recal home, as fast as conveniently may be, all the rest of the British Forces now in the Netherlands, as the most proper and the surest Means to suppress and entirely to extinguish this detestable Rebellion, effectually to discourage any foreign Power from assisting the Rebels, and to restore the Peace of the Kingdom. — And the previous Question being put, That the Question be now put, after a very long and warm Debate, it passed in the Negative, 148 against 136.

The House ordered a List of the Regimental and Half-pay Officers for the Year 1746, be laid before them.

'Tis whispered that certain Persons will be speedily taken into Custody.

Sir John Cope is expected this Night in Town from Scotland.

Memoirs of the Viscount of Dundee.

John Graham of Claverhouse, descended of Graham of Fintray, who was the eldest Son of a second Marriage of John Graham designed of Dunduff, (one of the Progenitors of the present Duke of Montrose) and his second Wife, Mary Stuart, Daughter to King Robert III. and his Queen Annabel Drummond.

This John Graham of Claverhouse, was created Viscount of Dundee and Didoe by King Charles II.

This worthy Gentleman, with the happy Advantages of an hereditary Loyalty, and a liberal Education in Humanity, and the Mathematicks, in which he made a very considerable Progress, to qualify himself for the Ser-

vice of his King and Country, travelled into France, where he spent some time in the French Service as a Volunteer, with great Reputation and Applause. For his farther Improvement, he went from thence to Holland, where his early Inclination to Arms recommended him to the Prince of Orange, who made him Cornet of one of his own Troops of Guards, which Post soon gave him an Opportunity of shewing himself to the World. For at the Battle of Senef 1674, when the Prince of Orange was dismounted, and in great Danger of being taken, he rescued him, and brought him off upon his own Horse. His Highness requited this brave Action, by making him Captain of one of his Troops of Guards. This, together with his other distinguishing Merits, recommended him to the Favour of King Charles and the Duke of York, and made him as universally feared as known by his Enemies. One of the Scots Regiments in Holland becoming vacant, his Interest with the Court of England, and the Prince of Orange's Promises for Services performed, encouraged him to stand Candidate for the Regiment, which a Dutch Interest carried against him. He resented this Affront so highly, as to leave the Dutch Service, and return to Scotland in the Year 1677, where King Charles II. raised a Regiment of Foot, and three Independent Troops of Horse, the first of which he gave to Captain John Graham of Claver-house. About which Time, those turbulent People, the Whigs, began to keep their Conventicles in the West of Scotland, and frequent them with Horse and Arms, in an insolent and open Defiance of the peaceable and tender Government, who were obliged to send Clavers with his own Troop and some others of Dragoons, to suppress their factious Meetings; which he endeavoured with all possible Prudence and Civility, but without Success. He conversed with some of their Ministers and leading Men, and represented to them the Danger they exposed themselves to, by disturbing so indulgent a Government; and at the same Time advised them to make their Application to his Majesty, who would be sure to grant them their Requests as far as reasonable: But they were too obstinate to condescend to his Advice. He often imposed Fines and Mulcts on them, to frighten them into their Allegiance, but never exacted one Farthing: No Arguments of Religion or Reason, could possibly prevail with them, but they still presumptuously advanced, and boldly increased their rebellious Meetings, and often opposed the King's Troops, when they gently endeavoured to disperse them; and at last grew so very impudent, as to hold their Meetings in the very Face, and under the Nose of the King's Garrisons.

The first Act of Rebellion, they committed, was at Whitekirk-hill, in East Lothian, in View of the Bass. Near twelve hundred of the Whigs assembled; and Mr. Charles Maitland, Governor of the Bass, went ashore with twelve Men, and earnestly intreated them to disperse, and not to hold their Meetings in sight of the King's Garrison, it being contrary to the established Laws of the Nation. They immediately assaulted him and his Men, killed one, and wounded the rest, himself very narrowly escaping. Yet the Government was so merciful, that only one Learmont a Pedlar was executed at Edinburgh for the Murder, though several others were

known to be equally guilty.

The next Murder that blood-thirsty and wicked People committed (to the eternal Shame and Sorrow of their Country) was on the Body of Dr. James Sharp Archbishop of St. Andrews, and Primate of Scotland, on the third of May 1679. His Grace returning home in his Coach with his Daughter, about three Miles from St. Andrews, was assaulted by nine Russians, who cut the Traces of the foremost Horses, wounded the Postilion, and imperiously commanded the Archbishop to come out of his Coach, who immediately complied, and earnestly implored the Liberty to say his Prayers. The Russians objected, he had frequently prevented their Prayers, and instantly three of them killed him, by giving him many Wounds in the Head and Body; and that the other six might be equally guilty in the execrable Action, they cut him, when dead, in several Parts of his Head and Body: They also maltreated his Daughter, for dutifully offering to assist her Father.

The flagitious Villains were so steeled in their Wickedness, that at Drumclog, and Bothwell-Bridge, they publicly owned the Murder, and wickedly gloried in it. Only one of them, Haxton of Rathill, was apprehended at Ains-moss, and hanged at Edinburgh. The rest fled to Holland, that common Sanctuary of British Rebels and Murderers; and on the Prince of Orange's Arrival in England, Dr. Fleming, one of the Assassines, who came over with him, publicly appeared every Day on the Royal Exchange, and practised Physick in London many Years, without ever being arraigned for so inhuman and barbarous a Murder.

After this bloody Fact they kept their Meetings in great Numbers, and well armed, and were often too strong for the few regular Troops under the Command of Clavers. On the first of June 1678, 3000 Whigs assembled at Drumclog in the Shire of Air, many of them well armed: Whereof Clavers being informed, marched towards them with his own Troop, and 40 Dragoons, and attacked them in a Bog, where the Whigs behaved themselves very desperately, killed 27 of his Troopers and Dragoons, as also his Cornet, one of his own Name, and a Relation; and imagining him to be Clavers, they barbarously thrust many Swords into his dead Body, and beat his Head into a Jelly.

Clavers very providentially escaped, by dismounting one of his Trumpeters, when his own Horse's Guts were cut out with a Scythe. The Whigs, that Night, at Strever in Clydesdale, murdered all their Prisoners, and Clavers was obliged to retreat to Glasgow, where my Lord Ross lay with two Regiments of Foot, and there my Lord Ross and Clavers barricado'd all the Lanes and Streets in the Town, where the next Day they were boldly, tho' disorderly attacked by 4000 Whigs, who with great Loss were repulsed out of Glasgow; whence returning three Miles off to Shawhead Muir, they were there joined by others to the Number of 16,000 Men.

Upon which my Lord Ross and Clavers thought fit to retreat to Stirling, to join the rest of the King's Forces there. Which Retreat, with the Success the Rebels had in their Skirmish at Drumclog, encouraged them to declare an open Rebellion, and a Defiance of the King's Troops at Bothwell-Bridge.

On the 10th of June 1679, Clavers, with 40 Horse and 40 Dragoons, surprized at Bewly-Bog above 350 Rebels well armed, going to join their main Body near Bothwell-Bridge, killed 75 and took many Prisoners.

About this Time, the Earl of Linlithgow was created Major-General in the Place of Sir George Monro, and had gathered all the standing Troops of the Nation together at Falkirk; where he was joined by my Lord Ross and Clavers. His Army consisted of one Troop of Horse Guards, two Regiments of Foot, three Independent Troops of Horse, and three Troops of Dragoons, with which he marched to Glasgow to suppress the Rebels: But when he came to Inchbelly-Bridge, near Kilsyth, he received Orders from the Privy Council, to return back to Edinburgh with all the King's Forces, which very much surprized all the Officers of the Army, and more particularly Clavers, who offered, with 1000 Horse and Foot, to disperse the Rebels, or never to return himself alive. But the Earl of Linlithgow's Orders from the Privy Council were so positive and binding, that he durst not hazard it, but returned back to Edinburgh; which so encouraged the rebellious Whigs, that they flocked together in Shoals, and formed a Camp in Bothwell Muir, about 6 Miles towards the East of Glasgow, and two Miles towards the West of Hamilton, where they encamped, until they were dispersed by the King's Forces.

Neither was the King and Government idle in this unlucky Juncture; for they raised all the Militia in the Kingdom, and called in two Regiments of Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Ogleshorp and Major Main, then at Summer Quarters in the North of England, to their Assistance: Then all the Forces marched from Edinburgh on Monday, and on Tuesday to Kirkhill Park, which is about 9 Miles, and the next Day to Muirhead. On Tuesday his Grace the Duke of Monmouth came to Edinburgh, and on Thursday he joined the Army, and on Saturday at Night, or rather Sunday Morning, being the 22d of June 1679, his Grace marched with his Army to Bothwell-Bridge, where 12000 Rebels were encamped. The Duke, by his Majesty's special Commission, offered them every third Church in the Kingdom, with many other Privileges, providing they would lay down their Arms, and return home to their respective Dwellings, and live quietly under the Government.

The obstinate Rebels refused all the Royal Mercies proposed them, so that immediately a Party of Dragoons were ordered to advance near the Bridge, with two Pieces of Cannon, which beat down their Barricadoes on the Middle of the Bridge. The King's Army marched along the Bridge, and having fired four Field-pieces at the Rebels Horse, they all fled, and left the Foot at the Mercy of the Duke and his Army. There were about 1500 Prisoners taken, and they owned there was a greater Number killed on the Spot. Drumclog and the Archbishop of St. Andrews's Murder were sufficiently revenged that Day; and if Clavers and Ogleshorp had been left to their own Discretion, they had put an End to that rebellious Crowd, and purged the Nation of much superfluous and corrupted Blood.

After the Defeat the Rebels received at Bothwell-Bridge, according to their innate Principles, they still

continued rebellious in the West of Scotland, which obliged the Government to send Clavers to Galloway, with a Party of Horse and Dragoons, to suppress their rebellious Assemblies, who acted with so much Discretion and Prudence, sometimes threatening them with the Rigour of the Law, at other times using them with unexpected and undeserved Clemency, that in a great measure he gained the Affections of both the Gentry and Commons of that Country. He was not covetous; for tho' he fined them according to Law, he always forgave them, on condition they would go to Church, submit themselves to the Government, and live peaceably at Home. But his Dragoons were the only Medicines to be applied to their Distempers, and made them more tractable than all the Advice he could give them. For,

On the 17th of July 1680, about 300 Banditti of the Whigs, gathered together near Airsmoss, in the Shire of Air; Earlshall, Clavers's Lieutenant, having received Information, marched immediately with 80 Horse and Dragoons to disperse them; who, as soon as the King's Troops appeared, retreated to the Moss, fought it desperately, and killed 17 of the King's Troops; but at last were defeated, and many of them killed. The famous Minister Cameron and his Brother were both killed; and Haxton of Rathill, one of the Murderers of the Bishop of St. Andrews, was taken. This was the last actual Rebellion they committed in King Charles II.'s Time, tho' they had many private Meetings, which Clavers suppressed with so much Prudence and Tenderness, that the good Character he received from his Enemies, as well as Friends, obliged King Charles to create him a Privy Counsellor: And it was observed, that in all his Undertakings he was as successful as bold; for tho' my Lord Aberdeen's Learning and Politicks recommended him to King Charles and the Duke of York, yet Clavers turned him out of Favour, and was a great Instrument of the Earl of Perth's Advancement.

At a Circuit Court at Dumfries, some Mistakes happened between Queensberry and Clavers, which obliged Clavers to leave the Circuit, and in one Day, when the Ground was covered with Snow, he rode from Dumfries to Edinburgh, which is above 60 long Miles; the next Day he took Journey for London, and was there when King Charles died; and at King James's Accession to the Crown, he joining with Perth and Melford, they turned Queensberry out of Favour.

About this Time the Whigs began to renew their Rebellions in Galloway, where they murdered the Minister of Creforn in his Bed; and coming afterwards to Kirkcudbright, killed a poor Man there, who was one of the Centinels on the Tolbooth, only for challenging them, Who comes there? About six Miles from Kirkcudbright, Clavers, with some Horse and Dragoons, attacked that Party of Rebels that murdered the Minister, chased them into a Bog, killed seven or eight of them, and took some Prisoners, who told him the Murderer of the Minister lay dead on the Spot.

This is all I can observe transacted between Clavers and the Rebels in King Charles II.'s Time, except some barbarous Murders committed by the Rebels on Clavers's Soldiers, whereof there are now living many Eye-witnesses, both in England and Scotland.

William Cuningham and Andrew Cleveland, two Dragoons going out of Cumlock, in the Shire of Air, were set upon by seven Country Fellows out of a Wood; Cuningham was murdered, and at the Intercession of some Gentlewomen, Cleveland was saved.

Oliphant and his Comrade, two Dragoons, quartered in the Parish of Newmills in the Shire of Air, were both murdered by the Whigs on a Sunday Morning, as they went to their Conventicle. A glorious Work before Prayers!

Irvine, a Dragoon, was killed between Douglas and Lanerk, by a Man and a Woman who went along the Road with him, until they came to a Pass; the Man threw him off his Horse, and the Woman killed him with his own Sword.

Fletcher, a Trooper, coming home to his Troop in Clydeale, was murdered by six Whigs, thrown in a River, and found six Weeks afterwards.

Two Troopers, who went out of the Garrison of Blahan, in the Shire of Air, in the Evening, to walk, were both shot from the Wood by the Whigs.

A single Dragoon coming into a Publick House to ask the Way to Blahan, a Woman spinning on her Distaff told him she would shew him, and instead thereof, immediately called six or seven Men, and murdered the Dragoon.

At Enterkine-hill, some Whigs hid in Bushes, shot two of a Party of Dundee's Horse as they passed that Way.

At Swine-Abbey, in Linlithgow-shire, James Carmichael, Laird of Little-Blackburn, with a Party of about 50 Whigs, murdered Captain Duncan Stewart and Captain Thomas Kennoway, both Gentlemen in the King's Horse Guards; and when several of the Murderers were taken, the Government was so merciful, as to offer them their Lives, if they would but acknowledge that it was a Murder, tho' they did not confess themselves to be the Murderers; and moreover say, GOD save the KING, which they obstinately chose rather to be hanged than say.

[To be continued.]

From the St. James's Evening Post, Oct. 24.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

We hear that both Houses of Parliament will adjourn to some Time in the beginning of November.

Last Thursday the Post arrived from Scotland as usual, but without the Mail from Edinburgh, or any Letters from those Parts, they being all stopped we suppose by the Rebels.

An Order is sent for a Regiment of Horse, and one of Foot to march to Plymouth, who are to be quarter'd there, and the Parts adjacent, for the Security of that Coast.

Early Sunday Morning a Man was seized within Temple-Bar, having a large Quantity of Powder and Shot about him, and declared himself in favour of the Pretender, and was carried to one of the Compters.

We hear the Person that was taken on board the

Spanish Ship brought into Bristol by the Tryal Privateer, who said he was a Colonel of Horse in the King of Spain's Service (and was committed to Newgate a few Days since by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle) proves to be Buchanan the Scotsman, who was to have been hanged for Pyracry at Execution-Dock some Years ago, but was cut down before he was dead, and carried away by his Companions to Rotherith, from whence they made off.

There are upwards of 10,000 Ship Letters yesterday arrived from Jamaica, &c.

Arrived at St. Kitt's, the Pretty Betsey, Scott, from Glasgow and Cork.

Last Tuesday died, at his House in Thriftstreet, Soho, William Herbert, Marquis and Earl of Powis, &c. His Father on the Advancement of King James II to the Throne, was sworn of his Privy Council, and soon after created Viscount Montgomery and Marquis of Powis to him and his Heirs Male. In 1688, before King James withdrew himself, his Lordship went over, by his Order to attend the Queen in her Journey to France, where the King soon followed, and on his Arrival, advanced him to the Titles of Marquis of Montgomery and Duke of Powis, which Titles were never allow'd in England; and dying at St. Germain in Lay in 1692, was succeeded by his only Son, the deceased Marquis, who was restored to the Titles of Marquis and Earl of Powis, Viscount Montgomery, and Baron Powis of Powis Castle, being called up by Writ to the House of Peers on the 8th October 1722, in the 9th Year of King George the First, and enjoyed those Honours till his Death.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

By Order of the Bailiffs and Inhabitants of Kirkintilloch,

Whereas upon the 26th of October current, as two Servants of Mr. Camerons of Lochyel were coming from Glasgow towards Kirkintilloch, about a quarter or half an Hour before some Carts loaded with Lochyel's Baggage, they met with Andrew Dick from Kirkintilloch, near half a Mile beyond the same, who riding back into Kirkintilloch, got John Kilpatrick Barber and Alexander Lindsay Cooper there, &c. who joined in a Mob, wherein unluckily one of the said Servants was killed, and the other wounded; and the said Criminals, Dick, Kilpatrick and Lindsay, made their Escape, two of them having broke the Prison of Kirkintilloch: These therefore are offering five Guineas to any Person who shall apprehend the foresaid Criminals, Dick, Kilpatrick and Lindsay, or any one of them, and secure them, or any of them, in a sufficient Prison, that they may be brought to Justice for such execrable Crimes. Dick is a laigh Man, fair faced, has his own Hair, wears a blue Bonnet and blue gray Coat for ordinary, aged about 30 Years. Kilpatrick is also a laigh Man, of a swarthy Complexion, black Eyebrows, wears a Wig and Hat for ordinary, and is aged about 30 Years. Lindsay is a tall Man of a black Complexion, wears his own Hair, and is aged about 60 Years.